

VOLUME XXXVII.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. KELLER,

BOOTS AND SHOES

Congress Gait Uppers,

WINDOW-GLASS, & C.

FITCH, MAURY & LINDSEY

AMERICAN AND FRENCH

WINDOW - GLASS,

Looking-Glasses,

WALL-PAPER ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

Silver and Wooden Show-Cases,

PICTURE FRAMES & ENGRAVINGS,

500 HEADS Louisiana Sugar,

NEW ALBANY GLASS WORKS,

Falls City Terra Cotta Works,

NEW ALBANY GLASS WORKS,

J. B. FORD & SON

MANUFACTURERS OF

NEW ALBANY, IND.

WE are now manufacturing ex-

WINDOW GLASS,

Our Glass

Manufactured by Experienced

MATERIAL,

LOWEST MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,

Packing Glass,

Bankrupt Law

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

YOUNG GROUSE,

Young Ducks, Woodcocks

AND ALL OTHER

LUXURIES OF THE SEASON,

JUST RECEIVED AT

WALKERS EXCHANGE.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JOHN L. KELLEY, Editor.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1867.

The election is past. The canvass,

notwithstanding its manifold importance,

was not a violent one. The speakers,

though of course earnest, were in nearly

all cases courteous, and the people did

not permit themselves to become excited.

We have never known candidates or people

more calm in any canvass, even of the

most unimportant character. We presume

that the popular calmness arose partly

from the settled conviction of the whole

people that the success of the Democracy

was a foregone conclusion, and partly from

the fact that men's minds, tired and wearied out by a

thousand and half-stuffed, as it were, by the

startling events of the year, and becoming

more and more weary, were utterly incapable

of being aroused by a political canvass, no

matter how important, no matter how

important the issue might be.

We were not a little disappointed, however,

that the election was so quiet, as there was

so much to be expected. The election, there

will be little or none at all after it. How

fortunate it would be if we could have an

era of political peace and good feeling in

Kentucky. And there is no good reason

why we should not have; there are many

and the strongest reasons why we should.

The Democracy, though charged with being

proscriptive, though charged with having

no tolerance for Conservatives who

opposed the rebellion, are, to our

knowledge, not guilty of the charge.

More than one half of them were them-

selves opposed to the rebellion, and nine-

teen-twentieths of them have now no

stronger desire than to harmonize and

fraternize with all true conservatives in

the maintenance and promotion of lib-

erty and just principles.

Let those violent Radical leaders, who

have been uttering threats as to what

would be done in the event of the triumph

of the Kentucky Democracy at the polls,

consider well before they attempt to in-

augurate a reign of confusion and tumult.

In other words, Congress would accept no

constitution that failed to guarantee the

supremacy of the radical party in the State.

This is the position, we say, it is at the be-

ginning. And every day is making it

clearer.

The acceptance of the military scheme,

as we have invariably contended, neces-

sarily involves the Africanization of the

South. Under the scheme, this result could

be prevented only by registering and vot-

ing down either a convention or the constitu-

tion which a convention might submit in

other words, only by rejecting the

scheme. But the scheme has been en-

forced as to prevent even its rejection.

The opponents of the scheme, though

entitled to registration according to the

terms of the scheme itself, have been gen-

erally excluded from the registers. The

blacks and their white allies will have it

all their own way. The Africanization of

the South is consequently inevitable un-

der the scheme. This result is as certain

as it is accomplished. It is a fixed

fact.

The Electoral vote of the South, or

what will be made to pass for it, is thus

secured for the radical candidate in the

Presidential election next year, largely

annulling the chances of radical suc-

cess. The one way in which the op-

ponents of the scheme could have saved

the scheme, would have been by stripp-

ing the opposition of every appearance of

sanction, letting the enormity stand out

in its nakedness. In this way the scheme

might have been defeated. But no power-

fully aided in defeating her oppressor.

No other way certainly is now open to

her.

And this way the South may pursue

without any practical cost, for nothing

that her white people would be permitted

to do under the scheme could change the

result for the better. She may stand aloof

with complete impunity; so that the step,

if it should do no good, can do no harm.

Her Northern friends the South can mor-

ally impose their will upon her, and im-

posing her material condition in any

There is the first of a series of calm

and dispassionate articles that will be

found very able and exceedingly well

adapted to the times.

(For the Louisville Journal.)

ECHOES FROM THE FEDERALIST.

No. 1.

"It would be disingenuous to resolve in

discriminately the opposition of any set

of men interested or ambitious views

merely because their situation might sub-

ject them to suspicion. Candor will

oblige us to admit that even such men

may be actuated by upright intentions, and

it cannot be doubted that the honest errors

of minds led astray by preconceived jeal-

ousies and fears. No numerous intel-

lectual and political leaders, who are en-

gaged in any controversy, however well

persuaded of being in the right. And a

far more prudent caution in this respect

might be drawn from the reflection

that we are not always sure that

those who advocate the truth are

actuated by honest motives, and that

those who oppose are actuated by

antagonistic motives. Ambition, avarice,

personal animosity, party opposition, and

many other passions, are laudable traits

in the human mind, and they are not

those who support, as upon those who

oppose, the right side of a question. We

therefore have no right to be carried on

creation, nothing could be more ill-judged

than to impute to any man, who has at

present, a character of political parties.

Federalist No. 1.

The foregoing extract, from the first

number of the Federalist, was written by

Alexander Hamilton, with a view to the

discussion of the proposed Constitution of

the United States which was then before

the people. The profound mind of Hamil-

ton, dispassionately reflecting on the po-

litical history of the country, and keenly

appreciated the evil consequences of

that "torrent of angry and malignant

passions" which is generally let loose in

the discussion of political questions. A

political revolution was at hand. The old

confederation had proved its own rotten-

THE "TRAITOR'S" ANSWER.

Captain Driver to the President

of the National Union

League, Greeting.

No Quarter for Midnight Conspirators.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 3, 1867.

J. M. Edmunds, President of the National

League, Union League:

Sir: Your circular to the National Con-

gressional Convention, which appeared in

the Press and Times of the 21st inst.,

seems to call for notice at my hands.

The term "traitor," as used

in your circular, is a term of reproach

which I have never applied to any

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SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

State organizing his troops. Texas was

independent by her own declaration that

she was a free and sovereign State.

San Antonio, Texas, July 21, 1867.

In all descriptions of Mexican towns

of narrow streets, low narrow houses,

whitewashed, some thatched and a few

shingled roofs, of unharmonious ap-

pearance, streets all converging to

the center, and a few small squares

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